

L 05252-67 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR, AP6018926

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/003/0593/0597

AUTHOR: Kerblay, T. S. ; Korochkina, A. A.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation, AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR)

TITLE: The dependence of the sporadic E layer on solar activity

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 593-597

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, solar radiation effect, E layer, ionospheric disturbance

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze cyclic measurements of various characteristics of the E_s layer on the basis of data supplied by 7 stations located in different latitude belts during the 1957-1964 period. Two of these stations are located in the Soviet Union (Murmansk, Alma-Ata). In addition, data for a longer period from stations at Moscow and Washington were also analyzed. The following characteristics were studied: 1) the total number of E_s occurrences (regardless of the type of layer), N; 2) the number of E_s instances of each type, n; 3) the occurrence, in percentage (or the total number) of E_s layers with limiting frequencies above 3.5

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ACC NR: AP6018926

and 7 Mc, PE_s ; 4) median values of limiting frequencies, f_oE_s ; 5) difference $f_oE_s - F_bE_s = \Delta$, describing the translucent range of the E_s layer. An analysis was made for each season and separately for daytime and nighttime conditions. The observational results are presented in tables, and certain extrapolations from the data base are made with respect to ionization, absorption, and other essential factors. The authors wish to express their gratitude to Ya. I. Fel'dshteyn for his useful comments on the work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008

Card

2/2

KERBLER, N. 11c

ca

Bactericidal action of "Robchloramin" and "Streuchloramin." N. KERBLER. *Mnogozadnyi Kullish 2, 319-24 (1929).*—The action is about the same as that of HgCl₂. A 0.1% soln. of "Robchloramin" proved to be effective. "Streuchloramin" killed in less than 5 min.: *B. abortus* inf. Bang, *B. gallinarum*, *B. coli*, *B. cholerae gallinarum*, *B. erysipalis suis* and *B. suispestifer*; within 20 min. it killed *Staphylococcus pyrog.* aureus. Spores of *B. anthracis* were killed in 60 min. S. S. DE PINALTY

ASW S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BOYARCHENKOV, M.A.; VOLODIN, V.S.; KREBNIKOV, F.I.; KOZLOV, G.D.; SUBBOTINA,
G.V.; TREFILOVA, I.S.

All-Union conference on magnetic elements of automatic and remote
control and computer techniques. Avtom. i telem. 19 no.6:614-620
Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Automatic control--Congresses)
(Magnetic amplifiers)

SOV/103-19-9-3/11

AUTHORS: Kerbnikov, F. I., Rozenblat, M. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Magnetic Modulators (Frequency Multipliers) Crossed With Magnetic Fields (Magnitnyye modulyatory s poperechnym возбуждением)

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1958, Vol 19, Nr 9, pp 836-848 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here the theory and method of computing magnetic frequency multipliers with crossed bias and signal field is presented. Multipliers with doubled frequency and such with an output with the initial frequency are investigated. The purpose of this investigation was to compare the theoretical and the actual values of the amplification factors and of the transmission factor of the individual types of multiplier cores from "Oksifer-2000" were used. The characteristics obtained by experiment agree with those obtained by computation. As a summary the following is stated: 1) Frequency multipliers with crossed fields as compared with multipliers with parallel fields have the advantage of considerably reducing the parasitic voltage of interferences (pomekha) in simple constructions, and of displaying higher stability of the characteristics. The application of crossed fields in multipliers with a double frequency output frequently

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Magnetic Modulators (Frequency Multipliers) Crossed With Magnetic Fields

SOV/103-19-9-3/11

offers the possibility to work without filters in the feeding and output circuit (necessary for multipliers with parallel fields) which take much space. 2) The approximation of the core magnetizing curve by the arcus tangens permits a rather precise computation of the basic characteristics of an idling multiplier with double frequency output. 3) A multiplier with ground frequency output operates in the way of a transformer and - in contrast to the frequency doubler - does not provide any amplification. 4) The fundamental frequency multiplier has a much higher value of the lower threshold of limiting sensitivity than the frequency doubler. Its advantage is the fact that it operates almost without idling and that its transmission ratio does not depend on the voltage and frequency of the source and the temperature of the environment when changing it within wide limits. There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1957

Card 2/2

86250

9,3271

S/103/60/021/011/006/014
B019/B067

AUTHOR: Kerbnikov, F. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Theory of the Magnetic Modulator With Cross Fields and
Basic Frequency Output

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 11,
pp. 1497 - 1502

TEXT: The author describes the theory of a magnetic modulator with cross fields with periodically varying inductivity of the control coil. He studied the steady processes in the control circuit with connected signal circuit and excitation of the modulator by means of a square wave current. This square-wave current may be supplied by a magnetic transistor generator. The dependence of the amplitude value of the first harmonic of the modulator output voltage on the ratio $L_{\max}/L_{\min} = m$ in the presence of a signal voltage E is derived. L_{\max} and L_{\min} are the maximum and minimum inductivities of the control coil. The formula

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Theory of the Magnetic Modulator With Cross
Fields and Basic Frequency Output

S/103/60/021/011/006/014
B019/B067

$$U_{1m} = \frac{ER_1}{\pi R_y} \left\{ \frac{\omega^2 \tau^2}{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2} (1-K)(1+\exp(-\pi/\omega\tau)) - \frac{\omega^2 \tau^2}{m^2 + \omega^2 \tau^2} \exp(-\pi m/\omega\tau)(1-K_1) \cdot \right. \\ \left. \cdot (1+\exp(-\pi m/\omega\tau)) \right\} \quad (14)$$

is obtained for the dependence of the amplitude of the first harmonic of the output voltage on m. This result was in good agreement with the experimental results. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1960

Card 2/2

20752

S/103/61/022/003/007/008
B116/B209

9.3270

AUTHORS: Kerbnikov, F. I., Rozenblat, M. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: A sensitive magnetic modulator with two-phase supply

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 3, 1961, 376-382

TEXT: The present study deals with circuit and theory of a magnetic modulator with perpendicular fields and two-phase supply from a source with rectangular voltage. It is pointed out that such a modulator offers considerable advantages as compared to the usual types. Results of experimental examination are given. Fig. 2 shows a circuit diagram of this modulator which was suggested by the authors. The modulator itself (Fig. 1) consists of two ferrite cores 1 each of which has a primary winding W_1 for producing the transverse magnetic alternating field, a control winding W_y , and a secondary winding W_2 . A transistor-magnetic two-phase inverted converter generator, consisting of two identical inverted converters and a circuit for synchronizing these, is used as a power supply (Ref. 3: Jewett, W. E., Schmidt, P. Z. "More stable

X

Card 1/8

20752

S/103/61/022/003/007/008

B116/B209

A sensitive magnetic modulator ...

three-phase transistor-core power inverter." Proc. C. M. A. AIEE, 1958).
 The circuit in Fig. 2 is characterized by two rectangular voltages U_1 and U_2 at the output, which are phase-shifted through 90° . The generator has a high efficiency and few even harmonics in the output voltage. By means of the variable resistors, R_0 , these harmonics may practically be reduced to zero. The rectangular voltage of the power supply allows to obtain a practically sinusoidal voltage at the modulator output. The double-frequency voltages induced in W_y (Fig. 2) are compensated if a signal is present. Therefore, a special filter or an inductor coil is superfluous in the control circuit. It is shown that in determining the amplitude of the output voltage it is sufficient to know the maximum permeability of the core from the mean magnetization curve and the permeability μ_{\min} corresponding to $B = \pm B_0$. As usually $\mu_{\min} \ll \mu_{\max}$, it is sufficient for approximative calculations to know μ_{\max} . The formulas

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A sensitive magnetic modulator....

$$U_{\text{BMT}} = \frac{3,2 \pi^2 W_1 W_2 l_y S_1}{l_1 10^3} \frac{\mu_{\text{max}} - \mu_{\text{min}}}{2} \quad (14)$$

for the amplitude of the output voltage of the modulator and

$$K_U = \frac{3,2 \pi^2 W_1 W_2 S_1}{R_y l_1 10^3} \frac{\mu_{\text{max}} - \mu_{\text{min}}}{2} \quad (15)$$

for the voltage amplification factor are obtained, l_1 denotes the mean core length. The formula

$$L_y = \frac{0,8 \pi W_y^2 S_1}{l_1 10^3} \frac{\mu_{\text{max}} - \mu_{\text{min}}}{2} \quad (18)$$

is written for the inductance of the control winding. The time constant of the control circuit may be calculated from $\tau = L_y/R_y$, where R_y denotes

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S/103/61/022/003/007/008
B116/B209

A sensitive magnetic modulator ...

the total effective resistance of control circuit. The exact consideration of the effect of the load resistance upon the output voltage leads to voluminous calculations. For the present modulator type it was possible to take this influence approximatively into account by the following method: The modulator is regarded a generator of the e.m.f. U_{output} with double frequency, and with the internal inductive resistance $Z_1 = 2\omega L_1$. The dependence of U_{output} and L_1 on the load current is neglected. L_1 denotes the mean value of the inductances of W_2 during one period and may be calculated in analogy to L_y . The formula

(21)

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S/103/61/022/003/007/008

B116/E209

A sensitive magnetic modulator....

is written for the amplitude of the second harmonic of the voltage on effective load. The results of the experimental study showed that the voltage of the parasitic second harmonic at the modulator output corresponds to an input signal of $4 \cdot 10^{-16}$ w. Fig. 5 shows the experimental (dashed line) and the theoretical (as calculated according to Eq. (21)) change in voltage due to load for various load resistances and for a current of

$1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ a in the control winding. The circuit presented in this paper allows 1) to obtain a lower sensitivity threshold as compared to a modulator with core, 2) to simplify the circuit of the amplifier with the magnetic modulator considerably, and 3) to obtain a practically sinusoidal output voltage. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1960

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S/103/61/022/003/007/008
B116/B209

A sensitive magnetic modulator ...

Legend to the Eqs.: B_{BX} output, M_{AC} maximum, M_{MH} minimum, S_{\parallel} denotes the area of the longitudinal section of the primary flux, the index H indicates load.

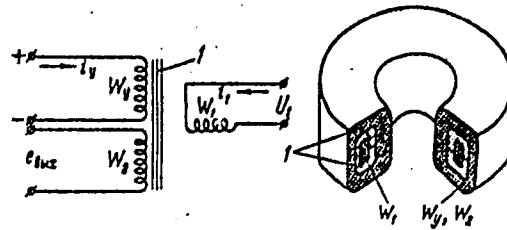


Рис. 1

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3116/B209

A sensitive magnetic modulator ...

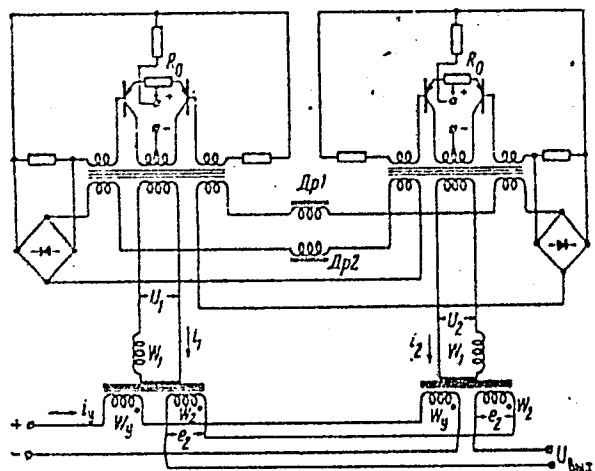


Fig. 3

$$U_{\text{um}} = \frac{1,6 \pi^2 W_1 W_2 S_1 I_1 R_H (\mu_{\text{max}} + \mu_{\text{min}})}{I_1 10^9 \sqrt{R_H^2 + 2,56 \pi^2 \left[\frac{I_1^2 S_1^2 (\mu_{\text{max}} + \mu_{\text{min}})^2}{I_1 10^9} \right]}} \quad (21)$$

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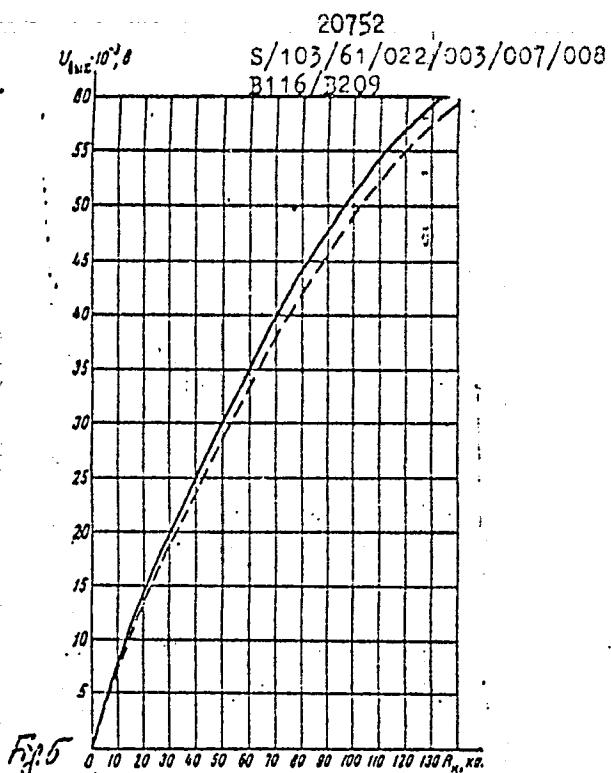
A sensitive magnetic modulator ...

Legend to Fig. 5:

U_{out} - U_{output}

R_{L} - R_{load}

Card 8/8



TISHCHENKO, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; KIRBNIKOV, P.I., red.

[Stability of magnetic amplifiers] Stabil'nost' magnit-
nykh usilitelei. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 319 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

ROZENBLAT, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; BOYARCHENIKOV, M.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KERENNIKOV, F.I., red.; ROZENTAL',
Yu.D., inzh., red.

[Magnetic analog elements] Magnitnye analogovye elementy.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 226 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moscow. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki.

feedback is proportional to the derivative of the output voltage of the amplifier (see, e.g., S. B. Negnevitskiy, *Avtomatika i telemekhanika*, vol. XX, no. 10, 1959). Since the magnitude of the feedback capacitance is limited, one must increase the output resistance of the magnetic amplifier. However, since the usual resistance of

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721520014-9"

KERBNIKOV, F.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZENTAL', Yu.D., inzh.

Magnetic units in automation and computer techniques;
scientific and technological conference at Erevan'.
Vest. AN SSSR 34 no. 1:107-108 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

17.1100

83533
S/112/59/000/015/040/068
A052/A002

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 15, p. 163,
32112

AUTHORS: Kerbunov, V.V., Sychev, I.A.

TITLE: A Tubular Manometric Spring for Pneumatic Feedback Systems

PERIODICAL: Nauchno-tekhn. byul. N.-i. in-t teplo-energ. priborostr., 1958,
No. 1 (40), pp. 5-9

TEXT: A new design of a manometric spring for pneumatic feedback systems is described. The spring is made of a band profiled in the shape of a manometric tube with a side capillary channel along the entire length of the tube. The cavities of the capillary and the tube are separated by a seam made by continuous resistance welding. The new tube does not require a difficult manufacturing technology and enables to use alloys unsuitable for deep drawing. Compared with conventional tubes it has a lower non-linearity, hysteresis and the magnitude of the temperature error is lower by a factor of 4. It is pointed out

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83533
S/112/59/000/015/040/068
A052/A002

A Tubular Manometric Spring for Pneumatic Feedback Systems

that calculations usually applied to manometric springs result in great errors for the new spring design which is explained by the peculiarity of its shape and by the character of stress distribution. There are 4 illustrations.

M.L.P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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Card 2/2

25 (0), 28 (1)

AUTHORS: Kerbunov, V. V., Engineer, Sychev, I. A. SOV/119-59-6-9/18

TITLE: Unification of Manometric Thermometers and Manometers With Pneumatic Transmission on Secondary Instruments and Control Devices (Unifikatsiya manometricheskikh termometrov i manometrov s pnevmaticheskoy peredachey na vtorichnyye pribory i reguliruyushchiye ustroystva)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 6, pp 20 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent years NII Teplopribor (Scientific Research Institute for Thermal Power Instruments) has conducted comprehensive studies on the unification of the following series of measuring instruments: 1) manometric scale thermometers TPG-2p with gas filling, TPR-2p with mercury filling, TPZh-2p with liquid; 2) manometric thermometers without scale TPG-1n (gas filling), TPR-1p (mercury filling), TPZh-1p (liquid filling); 3) spring manometer with scale MPP-2 and without scale MPP-1; 4) spring vacuum-meter VPP-2 with scale, VPP-1 without scale; 5) spring mano-vacuum-meter MVPP-2 with scale, MVPP-1 without scale, and 6) the PBP-1 pneumatic amplifier, by which the transmission of the indications is effected in all instruments mentioned. Figure 1 shows the operational principle of the instruments and the pneumatic

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Unification of Manometric Thermometers and Manometers SOV/119-59-6-9/18
With Pneumatic Transmission on Secondary Instruments
and Control Devices

transmission of the indication. Figure 2 shows the scheme of unification. The group covers 346 instruments, classified according to precision and measuring range; only 220 constructional parts were required for them. By a tube spring with a new profile (Fig 3) the error limit of the thermometers was decreased to 2% of the measuring range. The new pneumatic amplifying relay allows the transmission of the indication to 300 m. The measuring ranges lie between -40 to +500°C for gas thermometers, between -30 to +600°C for mercury thermometers, and between -40 to +200° for liquid thermometers. The application of xylene is expected to widen the range of liquid thermometers to +400°. The measuring instruments have proved successful in official and practical tests. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

CARPINISAN, C., prof.; CONSTANTINOPOL, Th., dr.; ALEXIU, Gh., dr.;
KERCEA, V., dr.; SCHREIBER, E., dr.

Secondary pulmonary aspergilloma. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.10:
1523-1530 0 '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Spitalul de tuberculoza Filaret (director:
prof. C.Carpinisan).
(LUNG DISEASES case reports) (ASPERGILLOSIS case reports)

L 23074-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WN/RM/WH

ACC NR: AP6010106

(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/003/0415/0418

AUTHOR: Kercha, Yu. Yu.; Voytsekhovskiy, R. V. 79

ORG: Institute of Chemistry of High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR
(Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR) B

TITLE: Investigation of the ¹⁵fillers effect on thermal behavior of caproamide by means of differential thermal analysis

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 415-418

TOPIC TAGS: filler, thermal effect, thermal stress, pyroelectric crystal, kaolin, graphite, polymerization, melting point, crystallization, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The thermal behavior of polycaproamide filled with 25% of the fillers pyrophilite, marshallite, kaolin, and graphite¹⁵ has been investigated using differential thermal analysis. The fillers were introduced in the starting polymerization mixture. On the basis of the different melting and crystallization temperature drops of filled samples, the conclusion was drawn that solid fillers which do not chemically interact with polycaproamide could effect its primary crystalline structure. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [Based

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UDC: 678.01:53+678.675

L 23074-66

ACC NR: AP6010106

on author's abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 11,20/

SUBM DATE: 11Mar65/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 004

Card

2/2

over

KERCHER, A.M.; DYMICH, A.K.; TRETYAKOV, Ye.V., and. and. and.

Quality of metal in heating open-hearth furnaces with natural
gas. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:20-21 11-12 '62.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. DonNtichermot.

KIVIVYALI, B.T. [Kiviväli, B.T.]; KERDE, R.H. [Kärde, R.H.]

Efficient cutting of logs for the manufacture of multiple layer
skis. Der.prom. 9 no.9:19-21 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Estonia--Skis and skiing) (Woodwork)

KERCHA, Yu.Yu., kand. khim. nauk; VOYTSEKHOVSKIY, R.V. [Yoitsekhivs'kyi, R.V.],
kand. khim. nauk; OSTROVERKHOV, V.G. [Ostroverkhov, V.H.], kand.
khim. nauk; KOVALENKO, G.F. [Kovalenko, H.F.]; KUZNETSOVA, V.V.
[Kuznietsova, V.V.]

Effect of the esters of pentaerythritol and synthetic fatty acids
on the properties of polyvinyl chloride. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:
38-40 J1-S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

DUBROVSKIY, Viktor Viktorovich; KERNSEIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; LEBEDEV,
Konstantin Petrovich; KOSTOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; SAVINA, Z.A.,
redaktor; TROFINOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Manual for submarine well-drilling] Spravochnik po bureniu skva-
zhin na vodu. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry. 1966. 566 p. (MLBA 9:5)
(Oil well drilling, Submarine)

ABRAMOV, M.A.; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S.; AMIROV, Ye.M.; ARENSON, R.I.; ARSEN'YEV, S.I.; BAGDASAROV, R.M.; BAGDASAROV, G.A.; BADAMYANTS, A.A.; DANIYEL'YAN, G.N.; DZHAFAROV, A.A.; KAZAK, A.S.; KERCHENSKIY, M.M.; KONYUKHOV, S.I.; KRASNOBAYEV, A.V.; KURKOVSKIY, A.I.; LALAZAROV, G.S.; LARIONOV, Ye.P.; LISTENGARTEN, M.Ye.; LIVSHITS, B.L.; LISIKYAN, K.A.; LOGINOVSKIY, V.I.; LYSENKOVSKIY, P.S.; MOLCHANOV, G.V.; MAYDEL'MAN, N.M.; OKHON'KO, S.K.; ROMANIKHIN, V.A.; ROSIN, I.I.; RUSTAMOV, E.M.; SARKISOV, R.T.; SKRYPNIK, P.I.; SOBOLEV, N.A.; TARATUTA, R.N.; TVOROGOVA, L.M.; TER-GRIGORYAN, A.I.; USACHEV, V.I.; PAYN, B.P.; CHICHEROV, L.G.; SHAPIRO, Z.L.; SHEVCHUK, Yu.I.; TSUDIK, A.A.; ABUGOV, P.M., red.; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vedushchiy red.; DANIYEL'YAN, A.A.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Oil field equipment; in six volumes] Neftianoe oborudovanie; v shesti tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. [Petroleum production equipment] Oborudovanie i instrument dlia dobychi nefti. 1960. 183 p.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

DUBROVSKIY, Viktor Viktorovich; KERCHENSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich;
LEBEDEV, Konstantin Petrovich; PLOKHOV, Vladimir Ivanovich;
SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Manual of well boring for water supply] Spravochnik po
bureniiu skvazhin na vodu. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1960. 483 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Boring) (Wells)

KERCHER, F.

USSR/Soil Science - General Problems.

J-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721520014-9"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20020

Author : Kercher, F.

Inst :

Title : The Systematic Investigation of Soil in the German
Democratic Republic and the Application of These Results.

Orig Pub : Mezhdunar. s.-kh., 1957, No 1, 47-55.

Abstract : No abstract.

KERCHEV, L.

Kerchev, L. Heroism of the signaler. p. 3. Norms for different categories needed for amateur radio pastimes. p. 5. RADIO. Sofiya. Vol. 4, no. 4, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (FEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

KERCHEV, L.

In the Amateur Radio Sport Qualification Grade (Class) Standards Are Necessary.
Radio Engineering, #4:5:Apr.55

KERCHEV, L.

Good Guidance Yielding Good Results. "RADIO" Ministry of Communication,
#9:14: Sent 55

KERCHEV, L.

Radio Electronics and the Atomic Energy. "RADIO" Ministry of Communication,
#10;1: Oct 55

KERCHEV, L.

Distinguished Army Radio Operators. "RADIO" Ministry of Communication,
#10: 4: Oct 55

KERCHEV, L.

Concerning the Activity of the Radio Club Propaganda Section in the Stalin District. "RADIO" Ministry of Communication, #12:15:Dec. 55

KERCHEV, L.

Our method of work. p. 8.

RADIO. Vol. 5, no. 2, 1956

Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

KERCHEV, L.

Heroic radio operators. p. 4.

RADIO. Vol. 5, no. 5, 1956

Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

KERCHEYEV, K.

"Night Vision," Moscow, 1946.

KERCHEYEV, K. Kh. (Prof.)

"On Reflex Changes of the Adaptotrophic Effects of the Vegetative Nervous System on the Excitable Tissues of the Human Organism." Zef. Zhur., Vol 33, No 4, 1947, p 475. Division of Psychophysiology, Inst of Psychology, Acad of Pedagogic Sciences, Moscow.

SO: U-4396

BAYBUROV, B.S. [author]; KERCHIKER, V.I.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.F. [reviewers].

"Instruments and automatic machines for statistical analysis and control of production in machine building." B.S.Baiburov. Reviewed by V.I. Kerchiker, A.F.Zhukhovitskii. Avt.trakt.prom. no.9:32-3 of cover. S '53.
(MLRA 6:9)

1. Ministerstvo mashinostroyeni (for Kerchiker and Zhukhovitskiy).
(Machinery industry) (Baiburov, B.S.)

KERCHIKER, V. I.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Book review

Card 1/1 : Pub. 12 - 12/14

Authors : Kerchiker, V. I.

Title : Criticism and bibliography

Periodical : Avt. trakt. prom. 5, 32-33, May 1954

Abstract : Review of the book, "The Surface Smoothness of Automobile and Tractor Components", published by the Ministry for Machine Construction, Institute of Automobile Technology, Mashgiz, 1953. The book deals with instruments employed for measuring surface smoothness of components, and methods for polishing metals.

Institution :

Submitted :

LA KERCHIKER, YC. A. 14

Purification of hospital sewage. R. A. Kerchik.
Voenno-meditsinskaya Tekhn. 13, No. 4, 1946.
 The sewage differs little from ordinary sewage. Irrigation
 fields proved the simplest and most economical procedure.
 In 1936-7 only 25.5% of the Moscow region hospitals
 had sewerage systems, and those of Ukraine 11.0.
 H. Gutof

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KERCHINSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; PLOKHOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; SAVINA,
Z.A., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Drilling water wells] Burenie skvazhin na vođu. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958.

245 p.

(Wells) (Boring)

(MIRA 11:10)

KERCIKI, K.

"The fighting against syphilis in the Durres region"

Buletin. Seria Shkenocat Natyrore. Tirane, Albania. Vol. 11, no. 1, 1957

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclass

KERCIKU, K.

The fight against syphilis in the Durres region. (To be contd.)

p. 73 (Tin Per Shkencat Matyrore) No. 2, 1957. Tirane, Albania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, - Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1958

KERCIKU, K., Kand. Shkenc. Mjek.

Pages from the history of Albanian medicine. (1874-1898).

Bul. Univ. Shtet. Tirane no. 3/4:43-53 '63.

KERCIKU, K.; MIHO, K.; NAKUCI, M.

5 cases of keratoacanthoma. Bul.Univ.Shtet.Tirane
no.3/4:74-80 '63.

1. Klinika e Dermato-venerollogjise (Shef Doc. K. Kerciku),
Universitetit Shtetoror te Tiranes.

KERCHY, Maria; KELEMEN, Janos Tibor

Primary sarcoma of the appendix. Orv. hetil. 99 no.4:137-138 26 Jan 58.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (mb. igazgató: Szelecsy Gyula egyet. docens) és Kóronctani Intézetének (igazgató: Endes Pongrac egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(APPENDIX, neoplasms

sarcoma, primary, case report (Hun))

(SARCOMA, case reports

appendix, primary (Hun))

KERCIKU, K.; NAKUCI, M.

Results of the treatment of psoriasis with aminopterin. Bul.
univ. shtet. Tirane [Mjek] 2:72-75 '63.

1. Katedra e dermato-venerologjise (Shef Doc. K.Kerciku) Uni-
versitetit Shteteror te Tiranes.

KERCIKU, K.; NAKUCI, M.

Results of the treatment of psoriasis with aminopterin. Bul. univ. shtet. Tirane [Mjek] 2:72-75 '63.

1. Katedra e dermato-veneroalogjise. Universitetit Shteteror te Tiranes. (shef doc. K. Kerciku).

*

KERCSMAR, Gyorgy

Some problems relating to the management in the construction industry. Epites szmele 7 no.10:304-309 '63.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Muszaki Fejlesztési Foosztalyanak osztalyvezetoje.

KERCSMAR, Gyorgy

Certain tasks to be urgently carried out to industrialize construction works and their effect on the development of the construction industry organization. Epites szemele 8 no.3:65-69 '65.

1. Head, Division of Construction Industrialization of the Ministry of Construction, Budapest.

KERDI, J.

"Exhibition of fruit culture and bee culture."

p. 522 (Sotsialistlik Põllumajandus) Vol. 12, no. 11, Nov. 1957
Tallinn, Estonia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no..4,
April 1958

KERDI, J.

Spring flower show. p.577

SOTSIALISTLIK POLLUMAJANDUS. Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 11, no. 12, June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KERDIVARENKO, A.P., prof.; SININA, V.. red.; TEL'PIS, V., tekhn.red.

[Possibilities for mechanizing Moldavian agriculture in the
seven-year plan] Perspektivy mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khoziaistva
Moldavii v semiletii. Kishinev, Gos.izd-vo "Kartia Moldoveniaske,"
1960. 122 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Moldavia--Farm mechanization)

CA

2

The kinetics of the absorption of carbon dioxide by solutions of sodium hydroxide in a high-speed propeller agitator
M. Kh. Kishinevskii and M. A. Kerdymarenko (Kishinev State Univ.), *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 449-50 (1951) (Engl. translation). The rate of absorption of CO_2 in NaOH was studied by recording pressure loss from the vapor phase over the system. An equation was derived that defines the kinetics of the absorption process over the temp. range from 14.2 to 50.4°. The activation energy of the reaction between CO_2 and OH groups was cited.
Charles M. Mason

Electrochemical study of the surface mobility of activated adsorbed gases. A. I. Shlygin and M. A. Kertulyan. *Uchenye Zapiski Kazanskogo Universiteta. Seriya Khim. Nauki*, 1964, No. 34, 80-81. (In Russian.)

Refer. Zhur., Khim. 1964, No. 34, 80. The mobility of H and O on the surface of a Pt wire was studied by a method previously described. A new Pt wire was immersed in 0.1N H₂SO₄ and polarized up to 0.6 v. in relation to a H electrode in the same soln.; this caused the Pt surface to be completely free of adsorbed gases. Following this, the electrolyte was removed from the cell with a stream of N₂, the tip of the wire remaining immersed in the same soln. connected with the comparison electrode. To det. diffusion, the upper part of the wire was acid. with either O or H. Deviations of the potential of the wire's lower tip from 0.6 v. showed a movement of the gases from the upper part of the wire to the lower. During the measurements N₂ was passed to prevent the passing of H or O to the lower tip of the wire by ways other than the surface of the wire. Passing of H to the upper part of the wire caused the potential of the electrode to be displaced toward the H side, while passing of O for several tens of hrs. did not change the potential materially. Quant. data for H were obtained by using a somewhat modified app. in which the Pt wire was fused into a glass tube and the lower tip of the wire was immersed in a cell filled with a H₂SO₄ soln. H and O were supplied to the upper part of the tube. Changes of the potential below the joint indicated the movement of adsorbed gas on the Pt/glass boundary. Filling the upper part of the tube with O caused no observable change of the potential of the lower part of the tube, while filling it with H caused a shift in the potential. The rate of diffusion of H at 25° was 3×10^{-4} cm./sec. It was assumed that the surface mobility of H was equivalent with the relatively small heat adsorption (10 kcal./mole) of H on Pt, whereas the adsorption of O was of the order of magnitude of 100-200 kcal./mole. M. Hovach.

KORDIVANENKO, M. A.

"The Reaction Kinetics of a Gas-Liquid System During Intensive Agitation in the Liquid Phase." Cand Chem Sci, Kishinev State U, 29 Dec 54. (Sci, 16 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KERDIVARENKO M.A.

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 3417
 Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 2/18
 Authors : Kerdivarenko, M. A., P. K. Migal' and M. Kh. Kishinevskiy
 Title : Kinetics of absorption of ethylene by sulfuric acid
 Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 5, 459-466, 1955
 Abstract : The rate of absorption of ethylene was studied at 9, 20 and 40°C with sulfuric acid of 0 to 95%. With sulfuric acid of 80% and higher concentrations, the reaction rate increases more rapidly than it should according to the kinetic equation. This is ascribed to an increased hydration of H₂SO₄. Four tables, 7 diagrams, 7 references, 3 Russian (1944-54).
 Institution : Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of the Kishinev State University
 Submitted : F 3, 1954

S/032/61/027/008/013/020
B103/B203

AUTHOR: Kerdivarenko, M. A.

TITLE: Measurement of the specific surface of nonporous disperse systems

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 8, 1961, 1000 - 1002

TEXT: The author describes a method of measuring the specific surface of mixtures of nonporous particles of any shape by means of an oil film. The size of particles is between fractions of one and several millimeters. They need not be separated according to grain sizes. The method is relative, and requires a standard disperse system with known specific surface. Values obtained agree well with those calculated from the dissolution rate. The method described is an improved variant of the measurement of irregularly shaped crystals (M. A. Kerdivarenko and G. A. Krenis, Uchenyye zapiski Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Khimicheskiy sbornik, t. 46 (1960)). A sample of such crystals moistened with mineral oil is put in a thin-walled brass cylinder with sievelike bottom. Another sample of crystals of the same substance, but regular shape, with known specific surface (microscopically measured), is put in a similar cylinder. Both

Card 1/4

Measurement of the specific...

S/032/61/027/008/013/020
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cylinders are centrifuged until the weight of the oil on the crystals changes only slightly (20 - 30 mg per 10 min). The oil film thickness δ on the crystals is $\delta = g_0 / d_0 g_K S$ (1), where g_0 is the oil weight at the end of centrifuging, g_K the crystal weight, d_0 the specific gravity of the oil, and S the specific surface of the geometrically regular crystals. To find the surface of irregular crystals, the film thickness on regular crystals must be determined since in simultaneous centrifuging of the two crystal types the oil film is formed in the same manner. Thus, the weight of oil on these crystals will be comparable after any period of time (0.5 - 1 hr). The author determined the film thickness of motor oil CY (ГОСТ 1707-51) (SU(GOST 1707-51)) on crystals of five salts KNO_3 , $NaCl$, $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, and $Na_2C_6H_5O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$ of regular shape under equal conditions of centrifuging. He concludes from results obtained that the oil film thickness is little dependent on the nature of crystals, and is practically determined by the viscosity of the respective oil and the intensity of centrifuging. It should be possible to determine the oil film thickness for given conditions of centrifuging by means of any crystals or granules

Card 2/4

Measurement of the specific...

S/032/61/027/008/013/020
B105/B203

of known specific surface. For this purpose, it is necessary to know the interrelation between film thicknesses on regular and irregular crystals. The author determined this value for KNO_3 particles which can be easily granulated from the melt. Irregular particles were obtained by crushing solidified KNO_3 melt. Their specific surface was calculated from the initial dissolution rate by the equation $(dC/d\tau)_0 = KS/V \cdot C_{\text{sat}}$ (2), where $(dC/d\tau)_0$ is the initial dissolution rate determined by extrapolation to τ_0 of the kinetic curve $C = f(\tau)$, V is the liquid volume, C_{sat} the saturation concentration, K the dissolution rate constant determined by dissolution tests of particles of known surface, and S the salt surface. It is concluded that the oil film on irregular particles is 14 - 17 % thicker than on irregular ones. The excess oil on irregular particles of several salts was determined by a method not requiring regular crystals. The weight of the oil retained by the irregularly shaped fraction was compared to that retained by the same fraction of salt but with smoothed surface. To smooth the irregular crystals they were put in an unsaturated solution, and then kept in a saturated solution for 48 hr. The values obtained agreed with those

Card 3/4

Measurement of the specific...

S/032/61/027/008/013/020
B103/B203

mentioned above. Besides, the author found that the ratio $K = (g_o/g_k)_{\text{nonsmooth}} / (g_o/g_k)_{\text{smooth}}$ was little dependent on the nature of the salt. Therefore, the oil film thickness determined on irregular particles of any salt may be used for calculating the specific surface of particles of any other substance. The only condition is the simultaneous centrifuging of the particles examined and the particles of a standard salt of known specific surface, for which KNO_3 is recommended. The effect of the fraction quantity on the oil film thickness is negligible. It is only noticeable when the crystal form is almost cubical (NaCl , $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Some crystal faces may, in such cases, be oriented perpendicularly to the acceleration vector in the gravitational field. The oil discharge from such faces is then rendered difficult, the more so, the larger the crystals are. The orientation factor should have no effect on particles of any shape. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

Card 4/4

KERDIVARENKO, M.A., dotsent; SHNYREVA, S.V.; KRENIS, G.A.

Dissolution kinetics of potassium nitrate under conditions of
forced convection. Ush.zap.Kish.un. 68:29-33 '63 [cover '64].
(MIRA 18:12)

KERDIVARENKO, N.V.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - Vascular System.

S-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26517

Author : Kerdivarenko, N.V.

Inst : -

Title : The Architectonics of Hepatic Blood Vessels of Children with Dysentery.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kishivevsk. gos. med. in-ta, 1956, 5, 261-265.

Abstract : The livers of the children who had died of dysentery at the age of 4 months-4 years were studied by corrosive, roentgenovasographic and histological methods. A decrease in the tortuosity of arterial trunks and a noticeable increase in vascular anastomoses between the branches of the hepatic artery, hepatic vein and in the portal vein system were observed. The contrast material penetrated the vessel walls, a fact which was associated with the changes in their characteristics.

Card 1/2

KNEZIVARNKO, N.V.

Role of connective tissue capsules of the internal organs and
their nerve apparatus. Zdravookhranenie 3 no.1;45-48 Ja-Y '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.V. Kupriyanov)
Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CONNECTIVE TISSUES--INNERVATION)

KERDIVARENKO, N.V. (Kishinev, Sadovaya ulitsa, 101)

Intramural nervous apparatus of the fibrous capsule of the kidney.
Arkhnat.gist.i embr. 39 no.9:78-85 S '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.V.Kupriyanov)
Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEY--INNERVATION)

KERDIVARENKO, N. V., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "Innervation of
Connective Tissue Sheaths of Some Internal Organs," Simferopòl',
1961, 16 pp. (Crimean Med. Inst.) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 285).

TETRADOV, A.N.; BRATT, D.M.; KIROSHKA, M.V.; LEMPERT, M.D.; KERDIVARENKO, Ye.P.

Results of the use of the artificial kidney apparatus in acute renal insufficiency following a septic abortion. Zdravookhranenie 6 no.5:28-31 S-0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz pochechnogo tsentra urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - doktor med. nauk S.D. Goligorskiy) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KERDIVARENKO, Ye.P.; BYRSAN, M.R.

Changes in the electrolytemia in patients with acute renal
insufficiency following use of hemodialysis. Trudy Kish. gos.
med. inst. 24:27-33 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta.

TETRADOV, A.N.; BRATT, D.M.; KIROSHKA, M.V.; PUNGA, V.K.; BYRSAN, M.R.;
LEMPERT, M.D.; KERDIVARENKO, Ye.P.; SYREBUL, V.S.

Experience in the treatment of acute renal insufficiency fol-
lowing poisoning with distilled vinegar. Trudy Kish. gos. med.
Inst. 24:23-26 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta.

38160. KERDMAN, F. M.

Usovershenstvovaniye proizvodstva pyatikorpusnykh plugov.
Sel'khoz mashina, 1949, no. 12, s. 15-19

KERDMAN, E.M.

SINEL'NIKOV, V.F.; KERIMAN, P.M.

Wrong approach to the solution of the problem of using sheet metal.
Sel'khoz mashina no.4:27-29 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Metal work)

KERDMAN, F. M.

USSR/ Engineering - Material control

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 26/34

Authors : Kerdman, F. M.

Title : Problems in ordering and the expenditure of economical forms of rolled metal

Periodical : Vest. mash. 12, 89-90, Dec 1954

Abstract : In order to avoid the excessive expenditure and waste of material the proper requisition of rolled metal and steel, in accordance with specified Government Standards, is emphasized.

Institution :

Submitted :

KERDMAN, P.M.

Remarks on the pamphlet "Economizing metal in every product."
Vest.mash. 34 no.7:104-105 J1 '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Tekhnolog zavoda im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.
(Metals)

Keldman, F.M.

Latent Resources of Rolled Metal. F. M. Keldman.
(Star, 1956, (4), 373-372). (In Russian). Better utilization
of rolled products is considered, some examples being given.

KERDMAN, F.M., inzhener.

"Advanced experience in forge shops" by S.I. Kliuchnikov. Reviewed
by F.M. Kerdman. Vest. mash. 37 no.4:86-88 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Forging) (Kliuchnikov, S.I.)

KERDMAN, F.M.

AUTHOR: Kerdman, F.M., Engineer

28-58-1-27/34

TITLE: What Violations of State Standards Lead to (K chemu vedut narusheniya gosudarstvennykh standartov)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, # 1, pp 70-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author complains of two instances of State standard violations. In the first instance, the Zavod "Krasnaya Etna" (Plant "Krasnaya Etna") in Gor'kiy still persists in producing spring washers of its own design (plant's normal) similar to a design setup by the "OST 26042"-standard, which was abolished 5 years ago. The new standard has improved the design and reduced the weight of washers by 30%. In the second instance, the Nikopol'skiy trubnyy zavod (Nikopol' Pipe Plant) continues to supply square-section piping in accordance with the "ChMTU 5819-57" specifications of the former Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy (which specifications have not been withdrawn) and ignores the "GOST 3294-53"-standard, which requires definite pipe angle radii and more accurate dimensions in general. Piping supplied by the Nikopol' Plant is sometimes nearly oval instead of square, but the receiver has no right to reject it.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721520014-9

ASSOCIATION: Zavod imeni Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii (Plant imeni October Revolution)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KERDMAN, F.M., inzh.; BEKKER, L.O., inzh.

Letters to the editor. Vest. mash. 38 no.9:85 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Mechanical engineering)

KERDMAN, F.M.

Standards for bolts. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.1:45-46 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro zavoda im. Oktyabr'-
skoy revolyutsii.

(Bolts and nuts--Standards)

KERIMAN, F.M.

Standards for receiving, marking, and packing agricultural machinery.
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.12:21-22 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.
(Agricultural machinery--Production standards)

S/133/60/000/012/014/015
A054/A027

AUTHORS: Guberman, B.F., Engineer and Kerdman, F.M., Engineer

TITLE: Steel for Cold Upsetting

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 12, p. 1150

TEXT: The following comments are made on the article of N.A. Smol'yaniy, Engineer and I.G. Shumakov, Engineer, published in Stal', 1959, No. 12:
1) In the named article dealing with the technology of steel for cold upsetting the authors discuss the possibilities of obtaining up to 90% progressive deformation of the steel, whereby the engineering industry could be supplied with steel of high plasticity for the manufacture of various products by cold upsetting. According to the equation (1) given in this article:

$$q = \left(1 - \frac{d^2}{D^2} \right) \cdot 100 \quad (1)$$

The 90% index corresponds with the relation between the square of the diameter of the initial material (d^2) and the square of the upset diameter (D^2) which is 1:10, i.e., corresponding with the relation between the height of the sample after and before upsetting (h_1 and h , respectively). The authors refer to the

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Steel for Cold Upsetting

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A054/A027

index $\frac{h_1}{h} = \frac{1}{4}$ prescribed by GOCT (GOST) 5663-51 but do not mention that this index is unsatisfactory and should be modified because in the production of bolts by cold upsetting the relation $\frac{d^2}{h}$ or $\frac{h_1}{h}$ already amounts to 1/5 while for samples, of course, a still higher $\frac{d^2}{h}$ degree of deformation should be obtained. 2) No technico-economical data are given in the article of the process recommended by the authors. The plastic properties of various steels: low-silicon killed steel, rimming steel with a limited zone of segregation (not exceeding 40% of the cross section of the product) and heat-treated killed steel with normal silicon content are not compared. The economic indices of three described methods of steel production for cold upsetting are not compared either and it is consequently not possible to evaluate the method recommended by the authors which is based on special thermal treatment. 3) The article describes a method of processing wire rods, 6.5 mm in diameter, to make wires for cold upsetting. However, a great many products of relatively large diameter still are manufactured, mainly M24 nuts from 32 mm wire rods, to which the recommended method cannot be applied. When establishing a technology for producing cheap steel of high plasticity for cold upsetting it is evident that this technology will also be applicable to 6.5 mm wire rods and it seems most uneconomical and

Card 2/3

Steel for Cold Upsetting

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A054/A027

irrational to establish two technologies, for larger diameter steel rods and wire rods. Although the problem of producing suitable steel for cold upsetting is continuously discussed in 'Stal' and other metallurgical periodicals, no satisfactory steel has so far become available to the factories manufacturing products by cold upsetting.

✓

Card 3/3

SINEL'NIKOV, V.; KERDMAN, F.M.

Specialized manufacture of nut wrenches. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash.
32 no.2:40 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Tractors--Equipment and supplies)
(Wrenches)

KERDMAN, R.Ya.

"Case of a Retinal Blood Cyst," Vest. Oftalmol., Vol. 27, No. 3, 1948.
Khar'kov Med. Inst., Clinic of Eye Diseases.

KERDMAN, R.Ya.

"Treatment of Trachoma with Sulfidine," Vest. Oftalmol., Vol. 28, No. 6,
1949. Eye Clin. Khar'kov Med. Inst.

KERDMAN, R.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Results of higher nervous activity tests in glaucoma. Vest.
oft. 34 no.6:6-12 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (zav.-prof. N. Ye. Braun-
shteyn) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(GLAUCOMA, physiology,
higher nervous funct.)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various diseases,
glaucoma, higher nervous funct.)

KERDMAN, R.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Effect of bromine, barbiturates and vitamin B₁ on unconditioned
vascular reflexes in glaucoma. Vest.oft. no.4:7-11 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.Ye. Braunshteyn)
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(GLAUCOMA) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (BROMINE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BARBITURATES) (THIAMINE)

KERTO, I. 1949

(Budapesti Tud. 11, sz Belklinikajanak Kozlomenye)

"Recent Investigation on the Influence of Meteorological Conditions on the Death Rate."

Orvosi Hetilap, Budapest, 1949, 90/14(430-434)
No abst. in Exc. Med.

131 AND 132 SERIES		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY CODE		JUL 1951	
AMS/A & B					
<p>2.7-173 Kéty, István. A levegő aktív oxigénjének hatása az emberre. [Effect of the active oxygen content in the air on man.] <i>Időjárás</i>, 54(4-4):88-90, March-April 1950. ref. in Hungarian. MH-BH-- Review of ideas of Manfred Curry on ozone (aran) and its effect on human organism. Subject Headings: Physiological climatology, Aran, Manfred Curry.-- H.R.</p>					
551.586:612		551.510.41			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
LONDON		LONDON		LONDON	

KERDO, I. 1951

(A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II, sz Belklinikája)

"The Effect of Toluidine Blue on Phagocytosis."

Kiserl. Orvostud. 1951, 3/4(283-285)

Abst: Exc. Med. IV, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 429

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721520014-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721520014-9"

KERDO, I.

New methods for testing the functional status of the autonomic system;
preliminary report. Orv. hetil. 94 no.12:319-320 22 Mar 1953. (CLML 24:4)

1. Doctor. 2. National Balneological Research Institute (Head -- Candidate Medical Sciences Odon Schulhof).